



**Response to comment on 'Hydrogen bonds in crystalline D-alanine  
diffraction and spectroscopic evidence for differences between enantiomers'**

Belo, Ezequiel A.; Pereira, Jose E. M.; Freire, Paulo T. C.; Argyriou, Dimitri N.; Eckert, Juergen; Bordallo, Heloisa N.

*Published in:*  
IUCrJ

*DOI:*  
[10.1107/S2052252518010321](https://doi.org/10.1107/S2052252518010321)

*Publication date:*  
2018

*Document version*  
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

*Citation for published version (APA):*  
Belo, E. A., Pereira, J. E. M., Freire, P. T. C., Argyriou, D. N., Eckert, J., & Bordallo, H. N. (2018). Response to comment on 'Hydrogen bonds in crystalline D-alanine: diffraction and spectroscopic evidence for differences between enantiomers'. *IUCrJ*, 5(Part 5), 658-659. <https://doi.org/10.1107/S2052252518010321>



# Response to comment on 'Hydrogen bonds in crystalline D-alanine: diffraction and spectroscopic evidence for differences between enantiomers'

Ezequiel A. Belo,<sup>a,b</sup> Jose E. M. Pereira,<sup>c</sup> Paulo T. C. Freire,<sup>b</sup> Dimitri N. Argyriou,<sup>d</sup> Juergen Eckert<sup>e,f</sup> and Heloisa N. Bordallo<sup>c,d\*</sup>

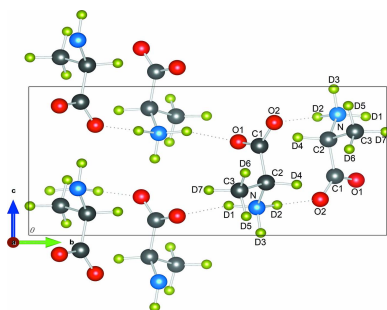
<sup>a</sup>Faculdade de Física, Universidade Federal do Pará, Belém, Pará, Brazil, <sup>b</sup>Departamento de Física, Universidade Federal do Ceará, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil, <sup>c</sup>Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Universitetsparken 5, Copenhagen, 2100, Denmark, <sup>d</sup>European Spallation Source, 176, SE-221 00 Lund, Sweden, <sup>e</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of South Florida, 4202 East Fowler Ave, Tampa, FL 33620, USA, and <sup>f</sup>Theoretical Division, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM 87545, USA. \*Correspondence e-mail: bordallo@nbi.ku.dk

**Keywords:** chirality; structure analysis; configurational change; phase transitions; intermolecular interactions; amino acids.

In the preceding comment on our paper Bürgi & Macchi (2018) stated 'The recent paper by Belo, Pereira, Freire, Argyriou, Eckert & Bordallo [(2018), *IUCrJ*, **5**, 6–12] reports observations that may lead one to think of very strong and visible consequences of the parity-violation energy difference between enantiomers of a molecule, namely alanine' and 'Therefore, the conclusions drawn by Belo *et al.* (2018) are deemed inappropriate as the data presented do not contain sufficient information to reach such a conclusion'. In response to this comment we would like to stress the point that we did not in fact draw any conclusions at all in our paper concerning the parity-violating energy difference (PVED) hypothesis of Salam [Salam (1992), see also Laerdahl *et al.* (2000) and Berger & Quack (2000) for discussion] and therefore find it difficult to see how they could therefore be 'deemed inappropriate'.

Belo *et al.* (2018) reports a careful parametric (temperature-dependence) study of D-alanine by polarized single-crystal Raman spectroscopy and neutron powder diffraction and makes comparisons with results on both L- and D-alanine drawn from the literature. At temperatures where the structural information from the reported neutron powder diffraction measurements can be compared with previous single-crystal X-ray diffraction in L-alanine (Lehmann *et al.*, 1972; Destro *et al.*, 2008) and single-crystal neutron diffraction in L- and D-alanine (Wilson *et al.*, 2005), there is good agreement when the difference between hydrogenated and deuterated samples is taken into account. The results reported by Belo *et al.* (2018), however, provide a continuous picture of the temperature evolution of the bonds in D-alanine from 280 K down to 4 K, which shows that while the average structure is kept the same (no changes in space group) in D-alanine, as opposed to L-alanine, local symmetry changes are seen at lower temperatures. Furthermore, below 250 K, both L-alanine and D-alanine appear to undergo micro-conformational transitions resulting from a subtle rearrangement of the hydrogen-bond network. This temperature corresponds with that where bulk measurements (Barthès *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Wang *et al.*, 2000, 2002; Sullivan *et al.*, 2003) have observed anomalies that were indicative of a phase transition. Although it should be noted that Sullivan *et al.* (2003) were able to reduce this anomaly by re-growing their sample, it has been observed in a number of different samples prepared by different groups and should therefore be considered to be a real effect of as yet undetermined nature.

We note that the results of Belo *et al.* (2018) do not provide, or claim to provide, evidence for, or against, the Salam hypothesis, which predicted that quantum mechanical cooperative and condensation phenomena may give rise to a second-order phase transition below a critical temperature linking the transformation of D-amino acids to L-amino acids. An order of magnitude estimate by Salam (1992) indicated a transition temperature of ~250 K. The work of Belo *et al.* (2018) does not support the idea of the D-alanine (D-ala) → L-alanine (L-ala) transformation, but instead provides a microscopic picture of the alanine solids consistent with the other experimental measurements. The properties of L- and D-alanine, and the L- and D-amino acids in general, are a fascinating, and important, area of study for our understanding of nature, irrespective of whether they are related, or not, to the weak nuclear force and parity violation.



## Acknowledgements

HNB would like to thank Mark Hagen from fruitful discussions.

## References

- Barthès, M., Dénoyer, F., Lorenzo, J.-E., Zaccaro, J., Robert, A., Zontone, F. & Bordallo, H. N. (2003). *Eur. Phys. J. B - Condens. Matter.* **37**, 375–382.
- Barthès, M., Vik, A. F., Spire, A., Bordallo, H. N. & Eckert, J. (2002). *J. Phys. Chem. A*, **106**, 5230–5241.
- Belo, E. A., Pereira, J. E. M., Freire, P. T. C., Argyriou, D. N., Eckert, J. & Bordallo, H. N. (2018). *IUCrJ*, **5**, 6–12.
- Berger, R. & Quack, M. (2000). *ChemPhysChem*, **1**, 57–60.
- Bürgi, H.-B. & Macchi, P. (2018). *IUCrJ*, **5**, 654–657.
- Destro, R., Soave, R. & Barzaghi, M. (2008). *J. Phys. Chem. B*, **112**, 5163–5174.
- Laerdahl, J. K., Wesendrup, R. & Schwerdtfeger, P. (2000). *ChemPhysChem*, **1**, 60–62.
- Lehmann, M. S., Koetzle, T. F. & Hamilton, W. C. (1972). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **94**, 2657–2660.
- Salam, A. (1992). *Phys. Lett. B*, **288**, 153–160.
- Sullivan, R., Pyda, M., Pak, J., Wunderlich, B., Thompson, J. R., Pagni, R., Pan, H., Barnes, C., Schwerdtfeger, P. & Compton, R. (2003). *J. Phys. Chem. A*, **107**, 6674–6680.
- Wang, W., Min, W., Bai, F., Sun, L., Yi, F., Wang, Z., Yan, C., Ni, Y. & Zhao, Z. (2002). *Tetrahedron Asymmetry*, **13**, 2427–2432.
- Wang, W., Yi, F., Ni, Y., Zhao, Z., Jin, X. & Tang, Y. (2000). *J. Biol. Phys.* **26**, 51–65.
- Wilson, C. C., Myles, D., Ghosh, M., Johnson, L. N. & Wang, W. (2005). *New J. Chem.* **29**, 1318.